1942 8-42 Serial No. 1

Previous references. (Legis

Later references.

Legis 8-43-1

PRESERVED

(10)

Office of the Secretary to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council

part B for System

SUBJECT.

The Mysore Income Tax (Amendment) Act 1942

To.

The Superintendent Mysore Gazette

Order No RL 102- Legis 8-42-1 dated 22-7-42 orders the publication of the Act as Act No ~~XXIX~~ 9 1942

WD 04028—GPB—1,000- 12-9-41

attached

1-4

Serial No.

The maximum Income-tax rate now levied on Companies in Mysore stands at 2 annas in the rupee. The rate of tax in British India is 2 annas 6 pies exclusive of the surcharge. An increase in the rate on Companies by six pies is likely to yield an additional revenue of six lakhs of rupees (four lakhs realisable from the Mining Companies and the rest from other companies in the State). The additional tax on the gold mining companies will not add to their burden as they get a refund of it in the United Kingdom under the Dominion Income-Tax Relief Arrangement.

This would necessitate a corresponding revision of the income-tax rate of 24 pies in the case of individual firms, etc., The present rate may be applied to incomes ranging from Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-. Incomes in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 may be subjected to tax at the maximum rate of 30 pies. This will not affect the individuals and firms as there are none at present with incomes above Rs. 1,00,000.

As there is little time to take up for consideration a general amendment of the Income-Tax Law, the amendment of the Schedule of Rates of Income-Tax (Schedule I) may perhaps be taken up. The application of 18 pies rate to companies where the total income is Rs. 2,400/- or upwards but less than Rs. 4,800/- may be allowed to stand.

WD(04155—GPB—55,000—23-10-41

P.T.O.

File No. of 194 | General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

If this is approved, Section 3 of the Act will have to be amended, by substituting the figures "1942" and "1941" for the figures "1940 and "1939" appearing in that Section.

A draft of the bill incorporating the above amendment is also enclosed for approval for being placed before the next Representative Assembly a nd Legislative Council. Submitted as an Ordinance

Minister for Finance and Revenue.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE & REVENUE
9 MAY 1942
No. 6322

9.5.42

7/5

7/5

Law dy with copy/s

9/5/42

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2

11/5/42

12.5.42

The draft Bill incorporating the amendments set out above appears to be in proper form and may be approved. A draft Statement of Principles is also put up for consideration.

Before action can be taken to

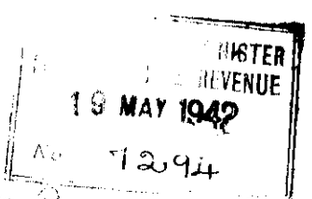
General and Revenue Secretariat
R. A. & L. C.

Income tax (amt) Bill.

File No. of 194 . D 2934 App. F. III-2

Serial No.

10342



Four Final Note for Application in Form North-Coorg. Sheet.

place it before the R.A. the previous approval of His Highness is necessary. It is also a Council matter.

Secy RA &c.) 12.5.42

BKR 19-5-42

Law Secy

Fin Secy &c.) Hon 12/5/42

Chief Secy (with file) ACS 13/5/42

13/5

D. P. N. please

ACS 18/5/42

Please put up typed draft

ACS 18/5/42 JVJ 18/5

Please put up typed draft

ACS 18/5/42 JVJ 18/5

Please put up typed draft

ACS 18/5/42 JVJ 18/5

'or Disposal by Circulation.

No. C. 982

.....9.....1941-42

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Council Matter.

Subject

The Mysore Income-tax (amendment) Bill. ~~Statement of Principles~~.

Circulated to the Council of Ministers.

By Order.

M. S. Lakshman 14/5

.....13th May.....1942 .

Chief Secretary to Government.

Minister for Finance and Revenue. (Seen)

Minister for Law. 14/5

Minister for Education. 15.5.42

Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health. 16.5.42

WD 06346—GPB—500—24-3-42

Financial Secy
with compliments
7/5

First Note by the Minister for Finance and Revenue.

The Mysore Income-tax

The rate of income-tax at present levied on Companies and Registered Firms in Mysore whose total income is Rs. 4,800/- or upwards is 2 annas in the rupee In British India, the corresponding rate of tax is -- 2 annas 6 pies exclusive of the Surcharge. To meet the increasing demands on account of the War, it has become quite necessary to supplement the income of the State. It is, therefore, proposed to enhance the rate of income-tax in the case of companies and registered firms in receipt of income of not less than Rs. 4,800/- from 24 pies to 30 pies in the rupee.

The corresponding revision of the income-tax rat in the case of firms etc. having an income in excess of Rs. 1 lakh, from 24 pies to 30 pies, is also considered desirable.

This measure, while not imposing any additional burden on persons with a low income, is expected to yie an additional revenue of about Rs. 6 lakhs. The Dewan a the Ministers are agreeable to the enhancement of the r of Income-tax as proposed.

I solicit the gracious approval of His Highness for placing the Bill before the Budget Sessions of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council in June 1942.

Bangalore,
28th May 1942.

Minister
Finance & Revenue

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith, for His Highness's gracious approval, a Final Note by the Minister for Finance and Revenue in regard to the proposal to enhance the rate of income-tax in the case of companies and registered firms in the State in receipt of income of not less than Rs 4,800/- from 24 pies to 30 pies in the rupee, as in the case of companies and firms in British India, and to introduce necessary legislation in this connection in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

N Madhava Rau

Bangalore,
28th May 1942.

DEWAN.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

The Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Bill.

No. 912

Order.

1/6/'42.

General and Revenue

Secretariat.

SUBJECT :—

The Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Bil

(*)

14. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Ministers for perusal after the issue of orders.

16. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after, to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Ministers.

17. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Ministers at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Rec'd on 5.6.42

Circulated to Council of Ministers for perusal of His Highness' orders before/after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 14, 16 and 17 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Mysore Government Business Rules.) (*)

W. S. [illegible] 5/6

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

Financial Department.

3.6.42

7894

5.6.42

Minister for Finance and Revenue. 6.6.42

12402

6/6

Minister for Law. 6/6

Minister for Education.

Minister for Local Self-Govt. and Public Health.

WD 06360—GPB—500—23-3-42

The Com Tax (amendment) Bill

tinuation Sheet. | File No. / Current No. | of | Page.

The principle of the Bill was approved by the Assembly.

The Bill could be published, if approved, under order of the Dewan under rule 36 of the Mysore Legislative Rules. The St. of Principles will be adopted as the St. of Objects and Reasons.

Secy (Revenue) — 6.6.42

Law Minister) — 6/6

Dewan (through) Finance Minister — 6/6/42

6/6/42

Submitted with a draft notification under Rule 86 of the Mysore Legislative Rules, for approval.

6.6.42

Issued vide RL 2573 dated 6.6.42

The Mysore Income tax (Amendment) Bill

Continuation Sheet. File No. 2934 PR Current No. of Page.

The Mysore Income tax bill have been approved by the Assembly & the Bill is prop to be placed at the ensuing budget Session of the L. C. for being passed into law. The following Motions are sugg for Consideration

1) Motion to introduce the bill and to move that the bill published under rule 36 of the Mysore legislative rules, be taken into Consideration at once.

Mover. Minister, Finance & Revenue

2) Motion that the bill be passed

Mover. Minister, Finance & Revenue.

No 17

The F. M. application is signed and read below.

4/7/42

DSR 9.6.42 BVP 9/6.

BKR 10-6-42

Minister for Finance & Revenue)

DSR 10.6.42

BKR 10.6.42

The bill was introduced in the Legislature & is down the present session.

A O for is put up for approval

Secy (Rev) Secy (Law)

Rev & Fin Minister (in)

BKR 29.6.42

WD 06260—GPB—500 pads of 100 sheets each—20-3-42

The Hyderabad Income tax (amendment)

2934

A. & S. N. is submitted for approval

DNS
3.7.42

Secy
RA.H.G.

BXR
3.7.42

Law Secy

KG
4.7.42

BXR
4.7.42

Final Note by the Minister for Finance and Revenue

Subject.— Promulgation of THE MYSORE INCOME-TAX (Amend

On the first of June 1942, His Highness was graciously pleased to approve of the proposal to enhance the rate of inco tax in certain cases. A Bill drafted for this purpose was placed before the Representative Assembly during its recent Budget Session and was approved by that Chamber. The Bill wa thereafter introduced in the Legislative Council during the present Session and was passed by the Council.

A copy of the Bill as finally passed by the Council and signed by the President is submitted to His Highness the Mahar under Standing Order 45 of the Mysore Legislative Council Stan Orders.

I solicit the gracious sanction of His Highness to promulgate the Bill into law.

MINISTER
FINANCE & REVENUE.

Bangalore,
1st July 1942.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the Minister for Finance and Revenue on the subject of the promulgation into law of the Mysore Income-tax (amendment) Bill, for His Highness's gracious approval.

DEWAN.

Bangalore,
4th July 1942.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Promulgation into law of the Mysore Incometax (amendment) Bill.

Order.

General and Revenue

Secretariat.

SUBJECT :—

Promulgation into law of the Mysore Incometax-(Amendment) Bill.

(*)

14. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Ministers for perusal after the issue of orders.

16. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after, to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Ministers.

17. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Ministers at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Council of Ministers for perusal of His Highness' orders before/after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 14, 16 and 17 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Mysore Government Business Rules.) (*)

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

.....L..&..W.....Department. 10-7-42

201 / 10.7.42 Minister for Finance and Revenue. 10.7

422 / 11.7 Minister for Law. 12/7.

228 / 10.7 Minister for Education. 11.7.42.

431 / 11.7 Minister for Local Self-Govt. and Public Health. 11.7.42

Law Secy w/c 13/7

WD 06360—GPB—500—23-3-42

14-7-42

File No.
Current No.

Page.

The gracious assent of His Highness was accorded on the 7th July 1942 to promulgate the Bill into La

A draft G.O. directing publication as Act No XXIX of 1942 is submitted for approval

20-7-42
BDM 20/7

Secy (Legis) 20.7.42

BXR 20.7.42

Law Secy)

20-7-42

DS/Mr BXR 21.7.42

Issued No RL 102- Legis 8-42-1 dated 22nd July 1942 to the compiler Hyderabad Gazette

A copy of the Act is put up herewith. The file will close if approved.

21/7/42

The Mysore Income-tax (amendment) Bill.

Statement of Principles.

The rate of income-tax at present levied on companies and registered firms in Mysore whose total income is Rs.4,800 or upwards is 2 annas in the rupee. In British India the rate of tax is Re. 0-2-6 exclusive of the surcharge. It has latterly become very necessary to supplement the income of the State in order to meet increasing demands resulting from the war. It is therefore proposed to enhance the rate of income-tax in the case of companies and registered firms in receipt of income of not less than Rs.4,800 from 24 pies in the rupee to 30 pies in the rupee.

A corresponding revision of the income-tax rate of 24 pies in the case of firms, etc., having an income in excess of Rs.1 lakh has ~~thereby become necessary~~ also been considered desirable., The proposed Bill gives effect to these increased rates of income-tax coming into force from the 1st of July 1942.

ROUTINE NOTE

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

A bill further to amend the Income Tax Act, 1923

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Income Tax Act 1923, for the purposes hereinafter appearing:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (i) This Act may be called the Income Tax (Amendment) Act 1942.

(ii) It shall come into force on the 1st day July 1942.

Amendment of Section 3 of Act V of 1923.

2. For ~~the figure "1940"~~ Section 3 of the Income Tax Act, 1923 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"3. Income-tax shall be charged for the year beginning with the first day of July 1942 and in respect of each subsequent year, at the rate or rates specified in Schedule I, in accordance with, and subject

N.B.—should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied or slips pasted on this form.

WD 078—GPB—30,000—25-7-40

to the provisions of, this Act, in respect of all income, profits and gains of the previous year of every individual, Hindu undivided family, company, firm and other association of individuals.

Explanation :— For the purpose of sections 3 and 55, income-tax and super-tax chargeable during the year beginning with the first day of July 1941 or any previous year, shall so far as may be, be leviable at the rate specified in Schedules I and II in force during those years."

3. For Schedule I to the said Act, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely :—

Substituting new schedule for Schedule I to Act V of 1922.

"Schedule I"

Rates of Income-tax
(Section 3.)

1. In the case of every individual every Hindu undivided family, every unregistered firm and every other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company :—.

	Rate
1. Where the total income is less than Rs. 2,400.	Nil
2. Where the total income is Rs. 2400 or upwards, but less than Rs. 5000.	Three pies in the rupee.

3. Where the total income is Rs 5000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 10,000.	four and half pies in the rupee.
4. Where the total income is Rs 10,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 15,000.	Six pies in the rupee.
5. Where the total income is Rs 15,000 or upwards, but less than Rs 20,000.	Seven and half pies in the rupee.
Where the total income is Rs 20000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 30,000.	Nine pies in the rupee
Where the total income is Rs. 30000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 40,000.	Twelve pies in the rupee.
Where the total income is Rs 40,000 or upwards, but less than Rs 50,000.	Fifteen pies in the rupee.
Where the total income is Rs 50,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 75,000.	Eighteen pies in the rupee.
Where the total income is Rs 75,000 or upwards, but less than Rs, 1,00,000.	Twenty-four pies in the rupee.
Where the total income is Rs 1,00,000 or upwards	Thirty pies in the rupee.

In the case of every company and every registered firm :—

G.R.S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Where the total income is Rs. 2400 or upwards, but less than Rs. 4800

Eighteen pies in the rupee.

Where the total income is Rs. 4800 or upwards

Twenty pies in the rupee

Sir,

Portions underlined and sidelined indicate the changes proposed.

9/5/42

8/5/42

N.B.—should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied or slips pasted on this form.

WD 078—GPB—30,000—25-7-40

THE MYSORE INCOME-TAX (amendment) BILL.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, FINANCE DEPARTMENT, (Rao Sahib Seevaprasakta A.N.Raghavachar) explained the general principles of the Bill as follows:---

(here enter the printed statement)

Mr. K.CHENGALARAYA REDDY said that he and the members of his party had decided to vote for this measure on the principle that there was no injustice in making wealthy people contribute to the public exchequer, especially in the present extraordinary times. The enhanced rates proposed in the Bill would not affect individuals, except in the case of those, who got an annual income exceeding Rs.1 lakh.

In regard to registered firms and companies, only those with an annual income exceeding Rs.4,800/- would be subjected to the enhanced rate of Re.0-2-6. This rate could not be considered as excessive by any means. Owing to the war emergency the level of taxation obtaining in foreign countries was three times that in this country. It was worth noting that the enhanced rate would not affect the interests of shareholders of the company, since they would get a refund.

Mr. N.RAMA RAO said that the Bill deserved the support of the House, as it was intended to supplement the income of the State in order to meet the increasing demands resulting from war. There could be no alternative for meeting this necessity since the land-revenue rates did not admit of any enhancement seeing that the raiyat was already over-burdened by it. So the only choice left was to enhance the tax in respect of profit-earning companies. This measure would not affect any of the smaller industries, nor hamper the growth of bigger ones. Because almost all the big industries had been placed on a firm footing with the help of Government, and they were now just now earning additional income on account of the war. He did not see any objection to the proposed legislation being applied to Government industrial concerns as well, without making any distinction between company and company. If there was no idea of reducing the rates of income-tax to the old level after the close of the war, he said that the extra revenue accruing under the provisions of this Bill might be used to grant subsidies to smaller industries, including cottage industries, in view of the fact that they would tend to increase the prosperity of the raiyats. Personally, he was against ~~making~~ placing it permanently in the Statute Book.

With the above remarks, he supported the general principles.

Mr. M.SITARAMA SASTRY welcomed the Bill as it aimed at tapping the proper ~~quarter~~ source for supplementing the revenues of the State for war purposes. In the present condition of the country, the bigger industries alone were capable of bearing the burden of increased taxation. It was a well-recognized theory in economics that the

the prosperity of a State could be guaged from the largeness of the income-tax accruing in it. Applying that principle, there could be no objection to enhance the income-tax rates in the State and there would be no need also for reducing it after the war emergency was over. The proposal was quite consistent with the progressive industrial policy adopted by the State, and he, therefore, hoped that it would be accepted unanimously.

Mr. S.C.VALLIAH supported the suggestion for subjecting all Government-managed industrial concerns also to the levy of income-tax. There was already the analogy of the Forest and Electrical Departments, which were making book adjustments for supplies made to the various Government Departments. Since the enhanced rates had been proposed as a war measure, he said that they should be lowered to the original level after the necessity for it ceased to exist.

Mr. V.VENKATAPPA explained that, if the members of the Congress party had deviated from their policy and supported this Bill, which was a war measure, they did so for the simple reason that the passage of this measure would save the raiyats from extra taxation. All the same, he and his party were conscious of the fact that it was the policy of the Government to use funds for war purposes and that the neutral attitude of the Congress party would not affect that policy in any way. For example, there was no question of the Congress members refusing to pay the land revenue on the ground that a part of it at least would be used for war purposes. As regards the suggestion to continue the enhanced rates even after the war, he said there should be no objection to it in case the extra income was utilised to afford relief to the raiyats.

The MINISTER for REVENUE & FINANCE (Rajamantrapravina, K.V.Anantharaman) prefaced his remarks by stating that the Bill was not a war measure, but was intended to earn extra revenue for meeting the additional expenditure within the State entailed by the war conditions. One member had suggested that the extra income should be utilised on foodstuffs, and the speaker would assure the House that that was also one of the items on the programme. It would be necessary to import such articles from outside and store them in reserve to be used in emergencies. For A.R.P. measures and for the evacuation of the people in the event of any sudden air-raid, additional funds would be needed. The income derived from the enhanced rates of income-tax was intended to be used for such purposes and not directly for aiding the prosecution of the war against the enemy.

It was a fact that, as a result of the war conditions, the industrial concerns were earning larger profits. So the enhancement of the income-tax rates from 24 pies to 30 pies, which was not high, and might not cause ~~any~~ hardship to any industry with an income exceeding Rs.4,800 per annum. Moreover, the bigger companies working within the State had their head-quarters in foreign countries and hence, the management would be getting a proportionate refund at the source. Thus there was no question of hardship to them.

Proceeding, the MINISTER explained that there was another important consideration also. The present time was the appropriate time for starting new industries within the State and for that also additional funds would be needed. For these reasons, he hoped that the general principles of the Bill before the House would be adopted unanimously.

At this stage, Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA said that he would withdraw his opposition to the measure.

The general principles of the Bill were adopted unanimously.

Sir,

I beg to introduce the Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Bill and to move that the Bill published under rule 36 of the Mysore Legislative Rules be taken into consideration by the Council at once.

This Bill only affects individuals and unregistered firms whose total annual income is lakh of rupees and upwards. In their case the rate of income-tax is proposed to be increased from Rs 0-2-0 to Rs 0-2-6 in the rupee. This Bill also proposes to enhance the rate of tax in the case of companies or registered firms having an income of Rs 4,800/- and upwards. In their case also the rates are proposed to be increased from Rs 0-2-0 to Rs 0-2-6 in the rupee. Even as so enhanced, the rates of income-tax compare not unfavourably with British India. As a result of the war, various items of additional expenditure have to be met by the Government and it is imperative

to find new sources of revenue in order to meet such demands. In the present case, very few individuals, if any at all, are likely to be affected by this Bill. In regard to companies, as I stated in the Assembly, many of the bigger companies working in the State have their head-quarters outside Mysore and they would therefore get a corresponding refund at the source. Further, shareholders of companies will not be affected by this measure, since they too would get a refund.

This Bill was approved by the Representative Assembly during its recent Budget Session and I am sure it will be accepted by this House also.

No. R. L. 2579, dated Bangalore, the 6th June 1942.

Under the provisions of Rule 36 of the Mysore Legislative Rules, 1941, the Dewan has been pleased to order the publication in the Gazette of the undermentioned Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, together with the statement of objects and reasons.

By Order,

C. NARAYANASWAMY NAIDU,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

THE MYSORE INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The rate of income-tax at present levied on companies and registered firms in Mysore whose total income is Rs. 4,800 or upwards is 2 annas in the rupee. In British India, the rate of tax is 2 annas 6 pies, exclusive of the surcharge. It has latterly become very necessary to supplement the income of the State in order to meet increasing demands resulting from the War. It is therefore proposed to enhance the rate of income-tax in the case of companies and registered firms in receipt of income of not less than Rs. 4,800 from 24 pies in the rupee to 30 pies in the rupee.

A corresponding revision of the income-tax rate of 24 pies in the case of firms, etc., having an income in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 has also been considered to be desirable. The proposed bill gives effect to these increased rates of income-tax coming into force from the 1st of July 1942.

A bill further to amend the Mysore Income-Tax Act, V of 1923.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Mysore Income-tax Act, 1923, for the purposes hereinafter appearing :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (i) This Act may be called the Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1942.

(ii) It shall come into force on the first day of July 1942.

Amendment of Section 3 of Act V of 1923.

2. For Section 3 of the Mysore Income-Tax, 1923 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Charge of Income-Tax.

"3. Income-Tax shall be charged for the year beginning with the first day of July 1942 and in respect of each subsequent year, at the rate or rates specified in Schedule I, in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of, this Act, in respect of all income, profits and gains of the previous year of every individual, Hindu undivided family, company, firm and other association of individuals.

Explanation :—For the purpose of sections 3 and 55, income-tax and super-tax chargeable during the year beginning with the first day of July 1941 or any previous year, shall so far as may be leviable at the rates specified in schedules I and II as in force during those years ".

Substitution of new schedule for Schedule I to Act V of 1923.

3. For schedule I to the said Act, the following schedule shall be substituted, namely :—

"SCHEDULE I".

RATES OF INCOME-TAX (SECTION 3).

A. In the case of every individual, every Hindu undivided family, every unregistered Firm and every other association of individuals not being a registered Firm or a Company :—

		Rate.
1.	Where the total income is less than Rs. 2,400.	Nil.
2.	Where the total income is Rs. 2,400 or upwards but less than Rs. 5,000.	3 pies in the rupee.
3	Where the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 10,000.	4½ pies in the rupee

		Rate.
4.	Where the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 15,000.	6 pies in the rupee.
5.	Where the total income is Rs. 15,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 20,000.	7½ pies in the rupee.
6.	Where the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 30,000.	9 pies in the rupee.
7.	Where the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 40,000.	12 pies in the rupee.
8.	Where the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 50,000.	15 pies in the rupee.
9.	Where the total income is Rs. 50,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 75,000.	18 pies in the rupee.
10.	Where the total income is Rs. 75,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 1,00,000.	24 pies in the rupee.
11.	Where the total income is Rs. 1,00,000 or upwards.	30 pies in the rupee.

B. In the case of every company and every gistered Firm :—

		Rate.
1.	Where the total income is Rs. 2,400 or upwards but less than Rs. 4,800.	18 pies in the rupee.
2.	Where the total income is Rs. 4,800 or upwards.	30 pies in the rupee.

D. H. Chandrasekharaiya
27/6/42
President, Legislative Council.

No. R. I. 2581, dated Bangalore, the 6th June 1942.

Under the provisions of Rule 36 of the Mysore Legislative Rules, 1941, the Dewan has been pleased to order the publication in the Gazette of the undermentioned Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Bill, together with the statement of objects and reasons.

By Order,

C. NARAYANASWAMY NAIDU,

Secretary to Government,

Law Department.

THE MOTOR VEHICLES (DRIVERS) BILL.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The Governor-General has recently promulgated an Ordinance providing for the requisitioning of the services of persons capable of driving motor vehicles. The Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Ordinance, 1942, empowers specified officers of the provincial Governments in British India to require persons capable of driving motor vehicles to place themselves and their services at the disposal of provincial Governments for remuneration.

In view of the probable requirements of the A. R. P. and the Police in the State and other possible requirements in connection with the War, the Government consider it necessary to have similar legislation in Mysore. As the matter was considered urgent, an Emergency Act was passed in the first instance in May 1942.

As the circumstances necessitating the promulgation of the Emergency Act are likely to continue for some time more, it is proposed to place the measure permanently on the Statute Book.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Order No. Legis. 8-42-1 Dated, Bangalore, 20th July 1942.

Ordered that the accompanying Mysore Income-tax (amendment) Act, 1942, which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on 7th day of July 1942, be published as Act No. 8 of 1942, in the Mysore Gazette, for general information.

Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in PartIV , of the Gazette, in English and Kannada and for supply of spare copies in English and Kannada, as per standing orders.

No. R. L. 2579, dated Bangalore, the 6th June 1942.

Under the provisions of Rule 36 of the Mysore Legislative Rules, 1941, the Dewan has been pleased to order the publication in the Gazette of the undermentioned Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, together with the statement of objects and reasons.

By Order,

C. NARAYANASWAMY NAIDU,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

THE MYSORE INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The rate of income-tax at present levied on companies and registered firms in Mysore whose total income is Rs. 4,800 or upwards is 2 annas in the rupee. In British India, the rate of tax is 2 annas 6 pies, exclusive of the surcharge. It has latterly become very necessary to supplement the income of the State in order to meet increasing demands resulting from the War. It is therefore proposed to enhance the rate of income-tax in the case of companies and registered firms in receipt of income of not less than Rs. 4,800 from 24 pies in the rupee to 30 pies in the rupee.

A corresponding revision of the income-tax rate of 24 pies in the case of firms, etc., having an income in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 has also been considered to be desirable. The proposed bill gives effect to these increased rates of income-tax coming into force from the 1st of July 19[illegible]

Act Act No XXX of 1942.

A bill further to amend the Mysore Income-Tax Act, V of 1923.

Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 7th day of July 1942).

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Mysore Income-tax Act, 1923, for the purposes hereinafter appearing :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (i) This Act may be called the Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1942.

(ii) It shall come into force on the first day of July 1942.

Amendment of Section 3 of Act V of 1923.

2. For Section 3 of the Mysore Income-Tax, 1923 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Charge of Income-Tax.

"3. Income-Tax shall be charged for the year beginning with the first day of July 1942 and in respect of each subsequent year, at the rate or rates specified in Schedule I, in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of, this Act, in respect of all income, profits and gains of the previous year of every individual, Hindu undivided family, company, firm and other association of individuals.

Explanation :—For the purpose of sections 3 and 55, income-tax and super-tax chargeable during the year beginning with the first day of July 1941 or any previous year, shall so far as may be leviable at the rates specified in schedules I and II as in force during those years ".

Substitution of new schedule for Schedule I to Act V of 1923.

3. For schedule I to the said Act, the following schedule shall be substituted, namely :—

"SCHEDULE I".

Rates of Income-tax (Section 3).

A. In the case of every individual, every Hindu undivided family, every unregistered Firm and every other association of individuals not being a registered Firm or a Company :—

		Rate.
1.	Where the total income is less than Rs. 2,400.	Nil.
2.	Where the total income is Rs. 2,400 or upwards but less than Rs. 5,000.	3 pies in the rupee.
3	Where the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 10,000.	4½ pies in the rupee

		Rate.
4.	Where the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 15,000.	6 pies in the rupee.
5.	Where the total income is Rs. 15,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 20,000.	7½ pies in the rupee.
6.	Where the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 30,000.	9 pies in the rupee.
7.	Where the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 40,000.	12 pies in the rupee.
8.	Where the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 50,000.	15 pies in the rupee.
9.	Where the total income is Rs. 50,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 75,000.	18 pies in the rupee.
10.	Where the total income is Rs. 75,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 1,00,000.	24 pies in the rupee.
11.	Where the total income is Rs. 1,00,000 or upwards.	30 pies in the rupee.

B. In the case of every company and every ered Firm :—

		Rate.
1.	Where the total income is Rs. 2,400 or upwards but less than Rs. 4,800.	18 pies in the rupee.
2.	Where the total income is Rs. 4,800 or upwards.	30 pies in the rupee.

(Sd) N. Madhava Rau,
Diwan

No. R. L. 2581, dated Bangalore, the 6th June 1942.

Under the provisions of Rule 36 of the Mysore Legislative Rules, 1941, the Dewan has been pleased to order the publication in the Gazette of the undermentioned Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Bill, together with the statement of objects and reasons.

By Order,

C. NARAYANASWAMY NAIDU,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

THE MOTOR VEHICLES (DRIVERS) BILL.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The Governor-General has recently promulgated an Ordinance providing for the requisitioning of the services of persons capable of driving motor vehicles. The Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Ordinance, 1942, empowers specified officers of the provincial Governments in British India to require persons capable of driving motor vehicles to place themselves and their services at the disposal of provincial Governments for remuneration.

In view of the probable requirements of the A. R. P. and the Police in the State and other possible requirements in connection with the War, the Government consider it necessary to have similar legislation in Mysore. As the matter was considered urgent, an Emergency Act was passed in the first instance in May 1942.

As the circumstances necessitating the promulgation of the Emergency Act are likely to continue for some time more, it is proposed to place the measure permanently on the Statute Book.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Order No. Legis 8-42-1 Dated, Bangalore, 10th July 1942

Ordered that the accompanying Mysore Income-Tax (amendment) Act, 1942,

which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the 7th day of July 1942, be published as Act No. XXIX of 1942, in the *Mysore Gazette*, for general information.

General Secretary to Government.
Law Departm

To

The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in Part IV of the Gazette, in English and Kannada and for supply of spare copies in English and Kannada, as per standing orders.

Copy to the Translation Section

NOTIFICATION.

Order No. Rl. 102—*Legis.* 8-42-1, *dated Bangalore, the 22nd July* 1942.

Ordered that the accompanying Mysore income-tax Amendment) Act, 1942, which received the assent f His Highness the Maharaja on the 7th day of July 942, be published as Act No. XXIX of 1942, in the *Mysore Gazette*, for general information.

C. NARAYANASWAMY NAIDU,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

ACT No. XXIX OF 1942.

THE MYSORE INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1942.

(*Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the seventh day of July 1942.*)

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Mysore Income-tax Act, 1923, for the purposes hereinafter appearing:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (i) This Act may be called the Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1942.

(ii) It shall come into force on the first day of July 1942.

Amendment of section 3 of Act V of 1923.

2. For section 3 of the Mysore Income-Tax Act, 1923, (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Charge of Income-Tax.

"3. Income-Tax shall be charged for the year beginning with the first day of July 1942 and in respect of each subsequent year, at the rate or rates specified in schedule I, in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of, this Act, in respect of all income, profits and gains of the previous year of every individual, Hindu undivided family, company, firm and other association of individuals.

Explanation. -For the purpose of sections 3 and 55, income-tax and super-tax chargeable during the year beginning with the first day of July 1941 or any previous year shall, so far as may be, be leviable at the rates specified in schedules I and II as in force during those years."

Substitution of new schedule for Schedule I to Act V of 1923.

3. For Schedule I to the said Act, the following schedule shall be substituted, namely :—

"SCHEDULE I.

RATES OF INCOME-TAX (SECTION 3).

A. In the case of every individual, every Hindu undivided family, every unregistered Firm and every other association of individuals not being a registered Firm or a Company—

		Rate.
1.	Where the total income is less than Rs. 2,400.	Nil.
2.	Where the total income is Rs. 2,400 or upwards but less than Rs. 5,000.	3 pies in the rupee.
3	Where the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 10,000.	4½ pies in the rupee
4.	Where the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 15,000.	6 pies in the rupee.
5.	Where the total income is Rs. 15,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 20,000.	7½ pies in the rupee.
6.	Where the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 30,000.	9 pies in the rupee.
7.	Where the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 40,000.	12 pies in the rupee.
8.	Where the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 50,000.	15 pies in the rupee.
9.	Where the total income is Rs. 50,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 75,000.	18 pies in the rupee.
10.	Where the total income is Rs. 75,000 or upwards, but less than Rs. 1,00,000.	24 pies in the rupee.
11.	Where the total income is Rs. 1,00,000 or upwards.	30 pies in the rupee.

B. In the case of every company and every registered Firm—

		Rate.
1.	Where the total income is Rs. 2,400 or upwards but less than Rs. 4,800.	18 pies in the rupee
2.	Where the total income is Rs. 4,800 or upwards."	30 pies in the rupee.

N. MADHAVA RAU,
Dewan.

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